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THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Term commences March 4, 1851, and terminates March 4, 1853. The First Session opens on Monday, December 1, 1851.

SENATE. The Senate consists of two Senators from each State. Since the admission of California, there are thirty-one States, represented by sixty-two Senators. The Senators who held over from the 4th of last March were forty-one, viz: eighteen Whigs and twenty-three Democrats. Of the twenty-one new Senators, three are yet to be elected from the following States:

California-Legislature Democratic. Connecticut-Legislature to be chosen in April, 1852.

Tennessee-Legislature Whig. SENATORS HOLDING OVER AND ELECT.
Whigs in italic; Democrats in roman—those marked F. S. are Free-sollers or Abolitionists; U., those elected as

Union men; S. R.,	those	elected as Southern of	r State
Rights men.	Term		Term
ALABAMA. E			rpires.
Jeremiah Clemens -	2000	Alpheus Felch	
Wm. R. King (S. R.) -	1855	Lewis Cass	1857
Wm. K. Sebastian -	1853	David R. Atchison .	1855
Solon Borland	1855	Henry S. Geyer	
CONNECTICUT.	1000	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Truman Smith	1855	John P. Hale (F.S.) -	
	1857	Moses Norris, jr	
CALIFORNIA.	1	NEW YORK.	
Wm. M. Gwin	1855	Wm. H. Seward (F.S.)	1855
		Hamilton Fish	1857
DELAWARE.		NEW JERSEY.	
Presley Spruance	1855	Jacob W. Miller	1853
James A. Bayard	1857	Robert F. Stockton -	100 100 100 100
FLORIDA.		NORTH CAROLINA	
Jackson Morton	1855	Willie P. Mangum -	
Stephen R. Mallory -	1857	George E. Badger	
GEORGIA.		онто.	2000
John McP. Berrien -	1853	Salmon P. Chase(F.S.)	1855
Wm. C. Dawson	1855	Benjamin F. Wade -	1857
INDIANA.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
James Whitcomb	1855	James Cooper	1853
Jesse D. Bright		Richard Brodhead, jr.	1857
ILLINOIS.		RHODE ISLAND.	
Stephen A. Douglas -	1853	John H. Clarke	1853
James Shields	1855	Charles T. James	1857
10WA.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
George W. Jones	1858	R. B. Rhett (S.R.)	1853
Augustus C. Dodge -	1855	A. P. Butler (8.R.) .	1855
KENTUCKY.		TENNESSEE.	
Joseph R. Underwood	1858	John Bell	1853
Henry Clay	1856	James C. Jones	1857
LOUISIANA.		TEXAS.	E 5000
Sol. U. Downs (U.) -	1853	Sam Houston	1853
Pierre Soule (S. R.) -	1855	Thomas J. Rusk	1857
MAINE.		VERMONT.	
Jas. W. Bradbury .	1853	William Upham	1853
Hannibal Hamlin .	1857	Solomon Foote	1857
MASSACHUSETTS.		VIRGINIA.	
John Davis	1853	R. M. T. Hunter (S.R.)	
Chas. Sumner (F.S.) -	1857	Jas. M. Mason (S.R.) -	1857
MARTLAND.		WISCONSIN.	
James A. Pearce	1855	Isaac P. Walker	1855
Thomas G. Pratt	1857	Henry Dodge	1857
Television of the state of the	MISSIS	SIPPL	

Messrs. Foote and Davis, of Mississippi, have resigned. Of the members elect, and those holding over, thirty-four are Democrats, twenty-one are nd four soilers, Hale and Seward were elected by a union of Whigs and Free-soilers; Sumner and Chase were elected by Democrats and Free soilers combined. Dodge, (Democrat,) of Wisconsin; Fish, (Whig.) of New York; Foote (Whig,) of Vermont; and Wade, (Whig,) Ohio, are also put down by some as Free-soilers.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House consists of two hundred and thirty-three members and four Territorial delegates. These delegates, however, have no vote. Annexed are the names of the MEMBERS ELECT.

AliAt	A.B.A.
1 John Bragg, (S. R.)	5 George S. Houston
2 James Abercrombie	6 W. R. W. Cobb
3 Samp. W. Harris, (S. R.)	7 Alex. White
4 William R. Smith	
ARKA	NSAS.
1 Robt. W. Johnson, (S. R.)	
CONNE	CTICUT.
1 Charles Chapman	3 C. F. Cleveland
2 C. M. Ingersoll	4 O. S. Seymour
	ORNIA.
1 Edward C. Marshall	2 J. W. McCorkle
	The second secon
	WARE.
1 George R. Riddle	
FLOR	IDA.
1 Edward C. Cabell	
	RGIA.
1 J W. Jackson, (S. R.)	5 E. W. Chastain, (U.)
2 James Johnson, (U.)	6 Junius Hillyer, (U.)
3 David J. Bailey, (S. R.)	7 A. H. Stephens, (U.)
4 Charles Murphy, (U.)	8 Robert Toombs, (U.)
IND	IANA.
1 James Lockhart	6 Willis A. Gorman
2 Cyrus L. Dunham	7 John G. Davis
3 John L. Robinson	8 Daniel Mace
4 Samuel W. Parker	9 Graham N. Fitch
5 Thomas A. Hendricks	10 Samuel Brenton
	NOIS.
1 William H. Bissell	5 Wm. A. Richardson
2 Willis Allen	6 Thompson Campbell
3 Orlando B. Ficklin	7 Richard Yates
a wilding an Erokins	

2 Wil	lis Allen	. 0	Thompson Campbell
2 Oels	ndo B. Ficklin	7	Richard Yates
4 Rie	hard S. Moloney		
A Letter		WA.	
1 Lin	coln L. Clark	2	Bernhardt Henn
-	KENT	UCK	Υ.
1 Lin	n Boyd	6	Addison White
D Des	j. E. Grey		Humphrey Marshall
2 Den	Jan Brainer		John C. Breckinridge
3 ITE	sley Ewing		J. C. Mason
4 111	liam T. Ward		R. H. Stanton
5 Jan	nes W. Stone		201 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200
	LOUTE		
1 Lov	in St. Martin, (S. R.)		Alex. G. Penn, (S. R.
9 1	tristide Landry	4	Isaas E. Morse (S. R.)
		INE.	
	Children and the Control of the Cont		Ephraim K. Smart
	ses McDonald		Israel Washburn, jr.
	n Appleton		Thomas J. D. Fuller
	bert Goodenow		Inomas o. D. Funet
4 Chr	rles Andrews		ALC: THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY O
	MASSAC		
1 11/1	liam Appleton	6	George T. Davis
	t. Rantoul, jr., (F.S.)	7	John Z. Goodrich
	ass H Duncan		Horace Mann. (F. S.)

9 Orin Fouler 10 Zeno Scudder

3 James I. Conger 1 Ebeneser J. Penniman 2 C. K. Stuart

1 John F. Darby 3 John G. Miller MISSISSIPPL 1 D. B. Nabors, (U.) 2 John A. Wilcox, (U.)

Amos Tuck, (F. S.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

3 Jured Perkins
Charles H. Posslee

4 Harry Hibbard

4 Harry Hibbard

NEW YORK.

18 Preston King (F. S.)

19 Willard Ives

20 Timothy Jenkins

21 William W. Snow

22 Henry Bennett

23 Leander Baboock

24 Daniel T. Jones

25 Thomas Y. How, jr.

26 H. S. Walbridge

27 William A. Sackett

jr.

28 Ab. M. Schermerhorn

29 Jedediah Hosford

30 Reuben Robie

31 Frederick S. Martin

32 S. G. Haven

33 Aug. P. Hascall

34 Lorenzo Burronez

NEW JEREEY. 1 John G. Floyd
2 Obadiah Bowne
2 Emanuel B. Hart
4 J. H. Hobart Haves
5 George Briggs
6 James Brooks
7 Abraham P. Stevens
8 Gilbert Dean
9 William Murray
10 Marius Schoonmaker
11 Josiah Sutherland, jr.
12 David L. Seymout
13 John L. Sehoolcraft
14 John H. Boyd
15 Joseph Russell
16 John Wells
17 Alexander H. Buel

4 George H. Brown 5 Rodman M. Price Nathan D. Stratton

NORTH CAROLINA.

1 T. L. Clingman, (S. R.)
2 Joseph P. Culdwell
3 Alfred Dockery
4 James T. Morehead
5 A. W. Venable, (S. R.)

*R. H. Weightman, (del.

1 David T. Disney
2 L. D. Campbell, (F. S.)
3 Hiram Bell
4 Benjamin Stanton
5 Alfred P. Egerton
6 Frederick W. Green
7 Nelson Barrere
8 John L. Taylor
9 Edson B. Olds
10 Charles Sweetser
II George H. Busby

10.

12 John Welsh

13 James M. Gaylord

14 Alexander Harper

15 William W. Hunter

16 John Johnson

17 Joseph Cable

18 David K. Cartter

19 Eben Newton, (F. S.)

20 J. R. Giddings, (F. S.)

21 N. S. Townshend

* Joseph l	Lane, (del.)
	LVANIA.
homas B. Florence	13 James Gamble
oseph R. Chandler	14 T. M. Bibighaus
Tenry D. Moore	15 William H. Kurts
ohn Robbins, jr.	16 J. X. McLanahan
ohn McNair	17 Andrew Parker
Thomas Ross	18 John L. Dawson
John A. Morrison	19 Joseph H. Kuhns
Chaddeus Stevens	20 John Allison
. Glancy Jones	21 Thomas M. Howe
filo M. Dimmick	22 John W. Howe (F.
Tenry M. Fuller	23 Carleton B. Curtis
alusha A. Grow (F. S.)	24 Alfred Gillmore
BHODE	THEAT

1 George G. King 2 Benjamin H. Thurston 2 James L. Orr, (S. R.) 3 J. A. Woodward, (S. R.) 4 John McQueen, (S. R.) 6 William Aiken, (S. R.) 7 Wm. F. Colcock, (S. R.)

2 Albert G. Walkins 3 G. W. Churchwell 4 John H. Savage 5 George W. Jones

ESSEE.
7 Meredith P. Gentry
8 William Cultom
9 Isham G. Harris
10 Fred. P. Stauton
11 Christopher H. William 1 Richardson Scurry, (U.) 2 Volney E. Howard, (U.)

*John M. Bernhisel, (U.)

1 John S. Millson, (S. R.) 9 J 2 R. Kidder Meade, (S. R.) 10 G 3 Thos. H. Averett, (S. R.) 11 J 4 Thos. S. Bocock, (S. R.) 12 I 5 Paulus Powell, (S. R.) 13 F 6 John S. Caskie, (S. R.) 14 J 7 Thomas H. Bayly, (U.) 15 G 8 A. R. Holladay, (S. R.) 9 James F. Strother 10 Charles J. Faulkner 11 John Letcher, (U.) 12 H. Edmondson, (U.) 13 F. B. McMullen, (U.) 14 J. M. H. Beale, (U.) 15 Geo. W. Thompson, (U.)

4 Th. Bartlett, jr., (F. S.) 1 Charles Durkee, (F. S.) 2 Benj. C. Eastman 3 James D. Doty, (F. S.)

*Delegates from the Territories RECAPITULATION BY FIGURES.

John Danis 1853 R. M. T. Hunter (S.R.) 1853				-1850	-'51	18-	18
				Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.
Chas. Summer (F.S.) - 1857 Jas. M. Mason (S.R.) - 1857 MARYLAND. WISCONSIN.	Alabama -			2	5	2	5
James A. Pearce 1855 Isaac P. Walker 1855	Arkansas -			-	1	-	1
Thomas G. Pratt 1857 Henry Dodge 1857	Connecticut			1	3	1	3
Thomas of Time	Delaware -			-	1	1	***
MISSISSIPPI.	Florida -			1	-	1	-
Henry S. Foote (U.) - 1853 Jefferson Davis (S.R.) 1857	Indiana -			2	8	1	9
Messrs. Foote and Davis, of Mississippi, have resigned.	Illinois -	-		1	6	1	6
	Iowa			-	2	1	1
Of the members elect, and those holding over,	Kentucky -			5	5	6	4
thirty-four are Democrats, twenty-one are	Louisiana -			1	3	1	3
Whigs, and four Free-soilers. Of the Free-	Maine -			2	5	2	5
	Massachusetts			9	1	10	-
soilers, Hale and Seward were elected by a	Maryland -			4	2	3	3
union of Whigs and Free-soilers; Sumner and	California -			-	2	-	2
	Georgia -			2	6	2	5
Chase were elected by Democrats and Free-	Michigan -			2	1	1	2
soilers combined. Dodge, (Democrat,) of Wis-	Missouri -			3	2	_	5
consin; Fish, (Whig,) of New York; Foote,	Mississippi -			-	4	-	4
Constitution, (washing) of Little Louis, (White) of	New Hampshi	re		. 2	2	2	2
(Whig,) of Vermont; and Wade, (Whig,) of	New York -			17	17	32	2
hat the state of the same of Properties	ELCH ELCO						-

. 90 143 115 Total thus far Democratic majority thus far -Democratic majority in 1849 -Democratic gain majority of the House is

Southern rights men (21 Democrats and 1 Whig) THE PRESIDENTIAL ASPECT OF THE HOUSE OF

With regard to the vote by States, which only occurs in case the Presidential election is re-ferred to the House of Representatives, the following is the result thus far:

Alabama, (U California, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana,	cession.) nion.) do	Whig States—7. Missouri, Missouri, Massachusetts, Michigan, Maryland, North Carolina, Vermont.
Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania	do do do do do do do do ecession.)	Divided—4. Kentucky, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island.
Texas, (U Tennessee, Virginia,	nion.) do do do	

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facilities are so extensive and perfect that we can the safe and speedy transportation of freight, s, packages, and valuable parcels, from one end of untry to the other, and between the most remote

points.

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ap 16—tf

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A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

Devoted to African Colonization and Civilization to Literature and General Intelligence.

THE undersigned propose to publish, in the City of Washington, a weekly newspaper, bearing the above title, and dedicated to a sound morality in Politics, to the Union of the States, to the cause of African Colonization and Civilization, and to all topics of a high and general interest to their country and mankind. They will endeavor to impress upon the People and Government of the United States and of the several States the importance of colonizing in Africa, with their own consent, the free people of color of this country, and such as may become free. They will communicate to the public all important information they may obtain in regard to the Geography, Exploration, Resources, Commerce and Population of Africa; the state of the Slave Trade, and the measures best adapted for its suppression; and will enforce the duty of union among all Christian denominations in efforts to diffuse the knowledge of our Arts, Liberty, and Christianity, among the barbarous people of that Continent.

They will aim to render the journal an instructive and useful Family Newspaper, and to secure for its columns, as the public favor shall enable them, contributions, literary and scientific, of decided merit.

as the public favor shall enable them, contributions, fite-rary and scientific, of decided merit.

The Christian Statesman will be of the size of the Home Journal or National Era, and exceed in size the Intelligence or the Union of this city; and, with but few advertisements, will be nearly filled with matter designed to be of interest to its readers.

It will be printed with new type, on fine white paper, and, in mechanical execution, be equal to the best newspapers in the country.

TERMS.—The Christian Statesman will be two dollars a

year, payable in advance.

Postmasters or others, who may be pleased to act as voluntary agents, will be responsible to those who may pay over to them subscriptions; and to the order of such agents, or to any who may make remittances for the Christian Statesman, it will be supplied on the following

terms:					
Single copy for one year				\$2 00	
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Six copies for one year				10 00	
Twenty copies for one year				30 00	
Twenty copies for six month	18			15 00	
The first number of this pape	r m	ay be	exp	ected to	ap-
pear early in August, and it is d	esir	ed th	at th	ose who	are
disposed to further its great obje					
should indicate their wishes befo	re t	hat t	me.	Orders	and
communications, addressed (pos	t pa	id) to	Gur	ley & Go	od-

R. R. GURLEY,
D. R. GOODLOE.

Colonization Rooms, Washington, June 11, 1851.
At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, held on the 10th instant, the iccretary laid before the Committee the Prospectus of a tewspaper, to be called the Christian Scateman, and to devoted "to sound morality in Politics, to the Union of he States, to the cause of African Colonization and Civilistion, and to all topics of a high and general interest to heir country"—to be published in this city, by the Rev. R. Gurley and D. R. Goodloe; after the reading of high, it was

Resolved, That we cordially and

Resolved, That we cordially and earnestly recomment the Christian Statesman to the patronage of the friends. African Colonization throughout the United States.

June 16— W. McLAIN, Sec. Am. Col. Soc.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE,

BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

WING to the late revolutions and counter-revolutions among the nations of Europe, which have followed each other in such quick succession, and of which "the end is not yet." the leading periodicals of Great Britain have become invested with a degree of interest hitherto unknown. They occupy a middle ground between the hasty, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect records of the newspapers, and the elaborate and ponderous treaties to be furnished by the historian at a future day. Whoever reads these periodicals obtains a correct and connected account of all the important political events of the Old World, as they occur, and learns the various conclusions drawn from them by the leading spirits of the age. The American publishers therefore deem it proper to call renewed attention to the works they publish, and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, viz:

The LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

In these periodicals are contained the views, moderately
though clearly and firmly expressed, of the three greates
parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical: "Black
wood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory, the "Elin
burgh Review" Whig, and the "Westminster Review
Liberal. The "North British Review" owes its establish
ment to the last great-coclesiastical movement in Scotland burgh Review" Whig, and the "Westminster Review" Liberal. The "North British Review" owes its establishment to the last greatecelesiatical movement in Scotland, and is not uitra in its views on any one of the grand departments of human knowledge. It was originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, is conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order. The "Westminster," though reprinted under that title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster," it being in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has, therefore, the advantage, by this combination, of uniting in one work the best features of both, as heretofore issued.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Backwood's Magazine being an exact fact simile of the Edinburgh edition.

TERMS: For any one of the four Reviews, \$3 00 per annum. For any two,
For any three,
For all four of the Reviews, Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

Still Later from Europe. The steamer Pacific arrived at ten o'clock Europe. On December 3, at one o'clock, p. m., in latitude 48.50, longitude 41.46, she exchanged Among the passengers in the Pacific is the Hon. W. C. Rives, minister to France.

Minister of Commerce. Numerous arrests continued to be made. The

Minister of the Interior had declined being a candidate for the department of the Seine. The Bourse was unsettled at a decline, owing to the probability of further differences between the President and the Assembly. An article in the Constitutionnel, charging the heads of the party of order with a conspiracy against the President, had caused a great sensation. The Minister of the Interior had denied the existence

of such a conspiracy.

A bill had been proposed in the Assembly for regulating the responsibility of the President and his ministers. It is stated that there is a at this station in ordinary. This good news prospect of Louis Napoleon again presenting was received here with much satisfaction by our electoral bill recently defeated in the As sembly.

HANOVER .- A new ministry, under the presidency of M. Schele, had been formed, which hands at once, and that the very extensive rewill pursue an entirely new course of policy. The new king had issued a proclamation, pledg-

AUSTRIA .- The state of Hungary was most unsatisfactory, and the government organs admit that it is much agitated. The system of that the department had lost all of its forexpulsion was still carried on to a great extent. mer confidence and good will for our people, TURKEY .- Constantinople accounts announce the ministerial crisis as at an end-that Ali Pasha had been induced to resume his duties as foreign minister.

Spain,-Two vessels had arrived at Cadiz with another portion of the Lopez expedition on

PRUSSIA .- The renewal of a commercial treaty between Prussia and Belgium had failed.

The Prince of Prussia was to leave Berlin on the 23d, to take command of the army on the The quotations of flour are, Western Cana

19s.(a)20s. White corn 29s(a)29s. 6d. Mixed 25s.@25s. 6d. LONDON, Nov. 26 .- Letters from Liverpool state the suspension of two firms connected

with American trade, viz: Pride & Jones and Harnden & Co. Paris, Nov. 25 .- On Bourse 5's closed at 91; 's at 56.10. Exchange between England and America nominally 6@7, being a small profit on the importation of gold from the United

States. LIVERPOOL. Nov. 26 .- The cotton market is steadily advancing, and is id. higher since Fri-

day last. The Manchester market is active, with small tocks. Prices are higher.

[From the New York Herald, of Sanday.] The Great Magyar in New York---Im posing welcome of the Empire City.

The reception of Kossuth by the city of New York, yesterday, was a spectacle of the most imposing character. The day was exceedingly clear and sparkling, with a bracing northwester and a splendid sky. At this season of storms, and fogs, and clouds, and long drizzling rains from Cape Cod, the coincidence of the singularly beautiful weather yesterday, with the arrival of the great Magyar, was as extraordinary as it was delightful. It was the sun of

usterlitz! The scene on the Bay, on Castle Garden, on the Battery, in the Park, and for three miles

Yours, &c. along Broadway-the banners, and the arches and the grand procession, the thunder of the cannon and the shouting, the whole moving panorama of the day-was something for the recollection of a lifetime. At two o'clock, there were not less, probably, than two hundred and

fifty thousand people in and near Broadway.

The moral effect of this pageant will be felt throughout this vast republic, throughout the continent, and throughout Christendom. It is the first grand response of the people, the sovereign people—the free, independent, generous and powerful people of the United States, to the principles of republicanism, of which Kos outh is the exponent and the champion. There appeared to be a general knowledge in the multitude that the moral effect of this reception was destined to tell upon the popular mind across the Atlantic; and that Austria, Russia, and even France, would feel the weight of the rebuke against them of "the young giant of America." The movement, thus begun, will loubtless be followed up, and it is possible that the influence of American enthusiasm may rebound with startling effect upon the slumbering elements of revolutions in Europe.

At all events, the arrival of Kossuth upon our shores will mark a political epoch. A vast combination of conflicting elements, and a wide range of events, comprehending the most for-midable field of action between the people and the despots since the world began, lie at the bottom of this visit of the illustrious exile to our country. Time alone can tell the results, for time can only develope the grand idea of universal freedom. In a few days we shall be more largely enlightened upon the objects and prospects of the mission of Kossuth.

A despatch from New York of yesterday's

date says: Kossuth was serenaded last night at the Irbriefly from the balcony, saying that he rethe despots of the world, and that by the union greatest ever made in the United States. Kosvisit the capital.

The barouche which Kossuth rode in was the same as used by the President on his recent tiful bay horses. Kossuth was dressed in a a black velvet tunic, single breasted, with standblack coat, with velvet collar and cuffs, and a the procession, said the appearance of the soldiers was not only beautiful, but perfect.

At the conclusion of the procession, Kossuth Entrance 54 Gold st. an hour and a half.

[Correspondence of the American Telegraph. Роктямочти, (VA.,) Dec. 6, 1851.

GENTLEMEN: Accept my thanks for an early copy of the President's message, which I have ast night, at New York, with sixty passengers, perused with infinite satisfaction. It is an able a fair freight, and three days' later news from state paper, plain in language and sentiment, concise in its reasoning, without manifesting haste in disposing of the different subjects theresignals with the steamer Cambria, bound east. in treated on; portraying in the most unerring light and without the least ambiguity the state of our national affairs, both foreign and domes-Intelligence from Paris announces that M. Casabianca had been appointed Minister of Finance, and M. Lefevre Durupt succeeds him as gress to adopt in view of the present and future gress to adopt in view of the present and future contingencies. It aims at no self-laudation, or unnecessary seeking of causes of complaint, either directly or by insinuation, against those entertaining different views in relation to our federal policy, which has of late years too often occupied a large space in the messages of his predecessors. In all its bearing it is firm, modest and unyielding, and establishes beyond cavil that the President is the man of the nation, and deserving a nation's confidence.

Orders have been received at the navy-yard, Gosport, from the Secretary, via the Bureau of Construction and Equipment, to proceed at once with the repairs of the frigate Potomac, lying people, many of whom have been out of employ for several weeks. I am informed that arrange ments are being made to employ the discharged pairs required on this vessel will probably be The new king had issued a proclamation, pledging himself to the most sacred observance of the constitution of the country.

the means of keeping them all employed during the winter. Whilst on this subject, I beg to remark, that from a letter emanating from your city, and published in a paper of our and was ready at any moment to close up the gates of our yard, (and had so expressed themselves,) because of some insulting and villanous communication addressed to the chief of the Bureau of Construction and Equipment by some unknown and, I may add, unhung scapegrace, who assumed a name, when writing the infamous epistle above alluded to, that is entirely unknown to our community—no person of that name living among us. This late order, I am proud to see, entirely contradicts the impres ion sought to be created, and establishes what any one might reasonably suppose would be the conclusion arrived at by the department, which is, that the individual so addressing them was either a knave or a fool, or, if possible, both, and that a community should not be made to feel its displeasure because of the baseness and folly of one of its number. The chief of the Bureau of Construction and Equipment is too well acquainted with the workmen on this station to believe for a moment that any individual worthy of his attention or consideration would be guilty of so indecent and ungentlemanly a proceeding; and a knowledge of the person is only necessary to cause to be visited on so base an ingrate the just odium his conduct merits at the hands of an indignant people.

Our mail facilities, we have every assurance from the Postmaster General, shall have his earliest attention, and, if possible, a daily mail shall be carried between this and Baltimore. Also, a daily connexion with the southern mail via the Seaboard railroad.

A sad accident occurred in Norfolk this afternoon in hauling up a vessel at Colley's shipyard, by which a young man, eighteen years of age, by the name of Wm. Drake, was caught in some of the machinery and instantly killed—he was shockingly mangled and disfigured.

A negro man by the name of Moses Joiner those not belonging to her own household. (free) was found dead near the market this Things ought not so to be. The man who, bemorning, supposed to have died from exposure

From the New York Tribune. Description of Kossuth.

Governor Kossuth is rather taller than we had supposed, and his face has an expression of penetrating intellect which is not indicated in any portrait we have seen. It is long, the forehead broad, but not excessively high, though a slight baldness makes it seem so, and the chin narrow, but square in its form. His hair is thin in front and of a dark brown, as is his beard. which is quite long, but not very thick, and arranged with neatness and taste. His mustache is heavy and rather long. His eyes are very large and of a light blue; his complexion is pale, like that of a man who is not in perfect health; and his appearance yesterday was that of the spirit bearing up against the exhaustion of the body. He was sen sick during the passage and had not slept for two or three nights.

manner in speaking is at once incomparably dignified and graceful. Gestures more admirable and effective, and a play of countenance more ex pressive and magnetic, we remember in no other public speaker. He stands quite erect, and does ot bend forward like some orators, to give emphasis to a sentence. His posture and appearance in repose is imposing, not only from their essential grace and dignity, but from a sense of power they impress upon the beholder. This sense of unused power, this certainty that he is not making an effort and doing his ut-most, but that behind all this strength of fascination there are other treasures of strength, other stores of ability not brought into use, possibly never brought into use, is, perhaps, what constitutes the supreme charm of his oratory. He speaks as if with little preparation, and with that peculiar freshness which belongs to an extemporaneous speaker; there is no effort about it, and the wonderful compactness and art of his argument are not felt until ring House. An immense torchlight procession you reflect upon it afterward. His every movewas also formed, which proceeded to his quarment is perfectly easy, and he gesticulates a ters and called him out. He addressed them good deal, equally well with either arm. Nothing could be more beautiful in its way than garded the demonstration in his honor as an the sweep of his right hand as it was raised to omen showing that freemen will unite against heaven when he spoke of the Deity. Nothing sweeter than the smile which at times mautles of freemen, despotism would be forever crushed. his face. His voice is not very loud, and more The demonstration here is considered to be the evinced exhaustion than either his face or his general bearing, but it was heard distinctly suth has decided on visiting Brooklyn and New through the large pavilion. Beyond a doubt Haven. Gov. Hunt has despatched a special he is the greatest of orators now living, and we messenger from Albany to invite Kossuth to shall not easily believe that in that capacity he has ever been excelled.

In speaking, Kossuth occasionally referred to notes which lay on the stand before him. visit to New York, and was drawn by six beau- He was dressed after the Hungarian fashion, in ing collar and transparent black buttons. He Hungarian hat and feather. Kossuth, during also were an overcoat or sack of black velvet with broad fur and loose sleeves. He wore

Generally his English is fluent and distinct, reviewed the troops in the Park, which occupied with a marked foreign accent, though at times

slowly than otherwise, and occasionally hesitates for a word. His command of the language, astonishing as it is in a foreigner, seems rather the result of an utter abandonment to his thought and a reliance on that to express itself, than of an absolute command of the niceties of the grammar and dictionary. He evidently has no fear of speaking wrong, and so, as by inspiration, expresses himself often better even than one to whom the language is native and familiar. Though he often uses words with a foreign meaning, or a meaning different from that we usually give them, he does not stop to correct himself, but goes on as if there were no doubt that it would be apprehended just as he meant it.

DEATH OF THE KING OF HANOVER .- The King of Hanover died on the 17th ult., in the 81st year of his age. He was born in England, and as Duke of Cumberland received his University education at Gottengen, entered the army in 1790, in 1794 commanded the first brigade of Cavalry, and in an encounter near Tournay lost his left eye. In 1813 he was made a Field Marshal, but on the accession of William IV. took umbrage at being preceded in the command of all the Horse Guards by the Duke of

Wellington, and resigned his rank in the army.
The youth of this prince was dissipated and disreputable. At twenty-eight (in 1799) he entered the House of Lords. He was a Tory, and a violent partisan. In 1815 he married the Princess of Solms-Braunfels. He was the first member of the House of Peers to take the oaths to Queen Victoria, by whose accession to the British throne he became King of Hanover, as that kingdom could not be held by a woman. He entered on his government in 1837 by withdrawing the constitutional rights that William IV. had granted to the people of Hanover. In 1840 he had to give them back, and 1848 made still further concessions. During the Irish famine, he made a donation of \$10,000 for the relief of the sufferers. He was not beloved by his subjects. His passions were hot and his disposition arbitrary, but he had some good impulses, and always adhered to his friends. He will be succeeded on the throne of Hanover by his only son, George Frederick, who was born May 27, 1819, and for many years has been blind.

How to Speak in Public .- When you mount the stand, be puzzled where to put your hat. Look round, as though you were quite cool and collected, and suddenly put your hat upon the floor. Turn then to the audience, pass your fingers lightly and gracefully through your hair, and say, "Fellow-citizens;" extend your right hand, put your left on your vest, on whichever side it is your private opinion your heart lies, swell out your chest as though all the goddesses of liberty in the world had left their respective countries, but had taken board and lodging in your expansive bosom, and were now struggling to find their way out at the front door. press their generous efforts for awhile, and then out with them in a blaze of glory.

BE GENTLEMEN AT HOME.-There are few families, we imagine, anywhere, in which love is not abused as furnishing a license for impoliteness. A husband, father, or brother will speak barsh words to those whom he loves the best, and to those who love him the best, simply ecause the security of love and family pride keeps him from getting his head broken. a shame that a man will speak more impolitely, at times, to his wife or sister, than he would dare to any other female, except a low and vicious one. It is thus that the holiest affections of man's nature prove to be a weaker protection to women in the family circle than the restraints of society, and that a woman usually s indebted for the kindest politeness of life to cause it will not be resented, inflicts his spleen and had temper upon those of his heart is a small coward, and a mean man. Kind words are the circulating medium between true gentlemen and true ladies at home, and no polsh exhibited in society can atone for the harsh language and disrespectful treatment too often indulged in between those bound together by God's own ties of blood, and the still more sacred bonds of conjugal love.

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE .- There was no entrance at the New York custom-house of a vessel from a foreign port, either on Tuesday or Wednesday, two successive days; a singular circumstance not known to occur during the past forty years. About seven years since, there was one day on which no vessel entered from a foreign port, caused by a severe snowstorm, but no occurrence like the present has taken place within the period above-named.

A BATTERED Type!—A journeyman printer has made a revelation of how he got off with his wardrobe when the landlord sold his baggage (an old carpet bag) for board. He had nothing but six shirts and a pair of pants. "Perhaps," said he, "you will allow me to go up stairs and change my shirt." "Certainly, said Boniface. Types went up, put on all the shirts, one over 'tother, and the pants also, and stuffed a pillow into the old carpet bag, came down stairs and deposited it in the bar with special directions "to take good care of it"and left. We do not understand from him that he proposes redeeming it. He at least exhibits no hurry in the matter .- Exchange paper.

ROMANTIC PUGILISTS .- Two Parisian young ladies were lately arrested in the famous ceme-tery of Pere la Chaise, for quarreling over the grave of a young student just buried. thought herself alone entitled to deck his sod with "eternals" and other flowers. After a few days of pulling off and supplanting each other's tributes, they met at the head-stone and had a personal encounter. They were taken before the police much scratched and disor-

A CONSTITUTION ABOLISHED .- "Leopold Frederick, by God's grace high and mighty reigning Duke of Anhalt, Duke Gothen, Duke of Saxony, Eugern and Westphalia, Count of Askania, and ord of Zerbst, Bernberg and Grobzig," has just issued a proclamation, abolishing, on his sole high and mighty authority, the constitution of the duchies over which he is so grand a potentate. The population of these duchies is about the same as that of Cologue—under 100,000 souls; but this pigmy prince steps forward, nevertheless, to express the real senti-ments of the Federal Diet of all Germany.

Among the many striking things said by Kossuth in his late speeches, was the following: Religion is a necessity to every honest and

PROGRESS OF HOMOSOPATHY .- One hundred students are attending a course of lectures in this is not at all apparent. He speaks rather the Homosopathic College at Cleveland, Ohio.